## LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

301 State House (317) 232-9855

## FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

**LS 6129 BILL NUMBER:** SB 33 **DATE PREPARED:** May 2, 2001 **BILL AMENDED:** Apr, 29, 2001

SUBJECT: Various Education Safety Issues.

FISCAL ANALYST: David Hoppmann

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FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL IMPACT: State & Local

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**Summary of Legislation:** (CCR Amended) (1) Intimidation Reporting- It requires the reporting of a threat or intimidation of a school employee.

- (2) Class D Felony- It establishes a specific actionable offense (Class D felony) for communicating a threat by using school or other governmental property, including electronic equipment or systems.
- (3) Class A Misdemeanor- It amends the statute defining the crime of intimidation to make it a Class A misdemeanor for a person to communicate a threat to another person with the intent of causing a structure or vehicle to be evacuated.

Effective Date: July 1, 2001.

Explanation of State Expenditures: (Revised) Class D Felony- A Class D felony is punishable by a prison term ranging from six months to three years or reduction to Class A misdemeanor depending upon mitigating and aggravating circumstances. The average expenditure to house an adult offender was \$20,700 in FY 1999. Individual facility expenditures ranged from \$14,936 to \$37,807. (This does not include the cost of new construction.) If offenders can be housed in existing facilities with no additional staff, the average cost for medical care, food, and clothing is approximately \$1,825 annually, or \$5 daily, per prisoner. The average length of stay in Department of Correction (DOC) facilities for all Class D felony offenders is approximately ten months.

Explanation of State Revenues: (Revised) Class D Felony & Class A Misdemeanor- If additional court cases occur and fines are collected, revenue to both the Common School Fund and the state General Fund would increase. The maximum fine for a Class D felony is \$10,000. The maximum fine for a Class A misdemeanor is \$5,000. Criminal fines are deposited in the Common School Fund. If the case is filed in a circuit, superior, or county court, 70% of the \$120 court fee that is assessed and collected when a guilty

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verdict is entered would be deposited in the state General Fund. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 55% of the fee would be deposited in the state General Fund.

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:** (Revised) *Intimidation Reporting-* School corporations would experience an indeterminable increase in administrative expenditures regarding this provision. The specific effects would vary between school corporations and would depend upon the number of employee threats or intimidations reported within each school corporation.

Class D Felony & Class A Misdemeanor- If more defendants are detained in county jails prior to their court hearings, local expenditures for jail operations may increase. A Class A misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail. The average daily cost to incarcerate a prisoner in a county jail is approximately \$44.

Explanation of Local Revenues: (Revised) Class D Felony & Class A Misdemeanor - If additional court actions occur and a guilty verdict is entered, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources: (1) The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$120 court fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. (2) A \$3 fee would be assessed and, if collected, would be deposited into the county law enforcement continuing education fund. (3) A \$2 jury fee is assessed and, if collected, would be deposited into the county user fee fund to supplement the compensation of jury members.

State Agencies Affected: Department of Education; Department of Correction.

Local Agencies Affected: Trial Courts; Law Enforcement Agencies; School Corporations.

**Information Sources:** Department of Correction.

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